



How would you explain this on the 3394?



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# If Fire Erupts on YOUR Boat



If Underway, stop the boat



Have everyone who is not wearing a PFD put one on



Position the boat so that the fire is DOWNWIND



If the fire is in an engine space, shut off the fuel supply

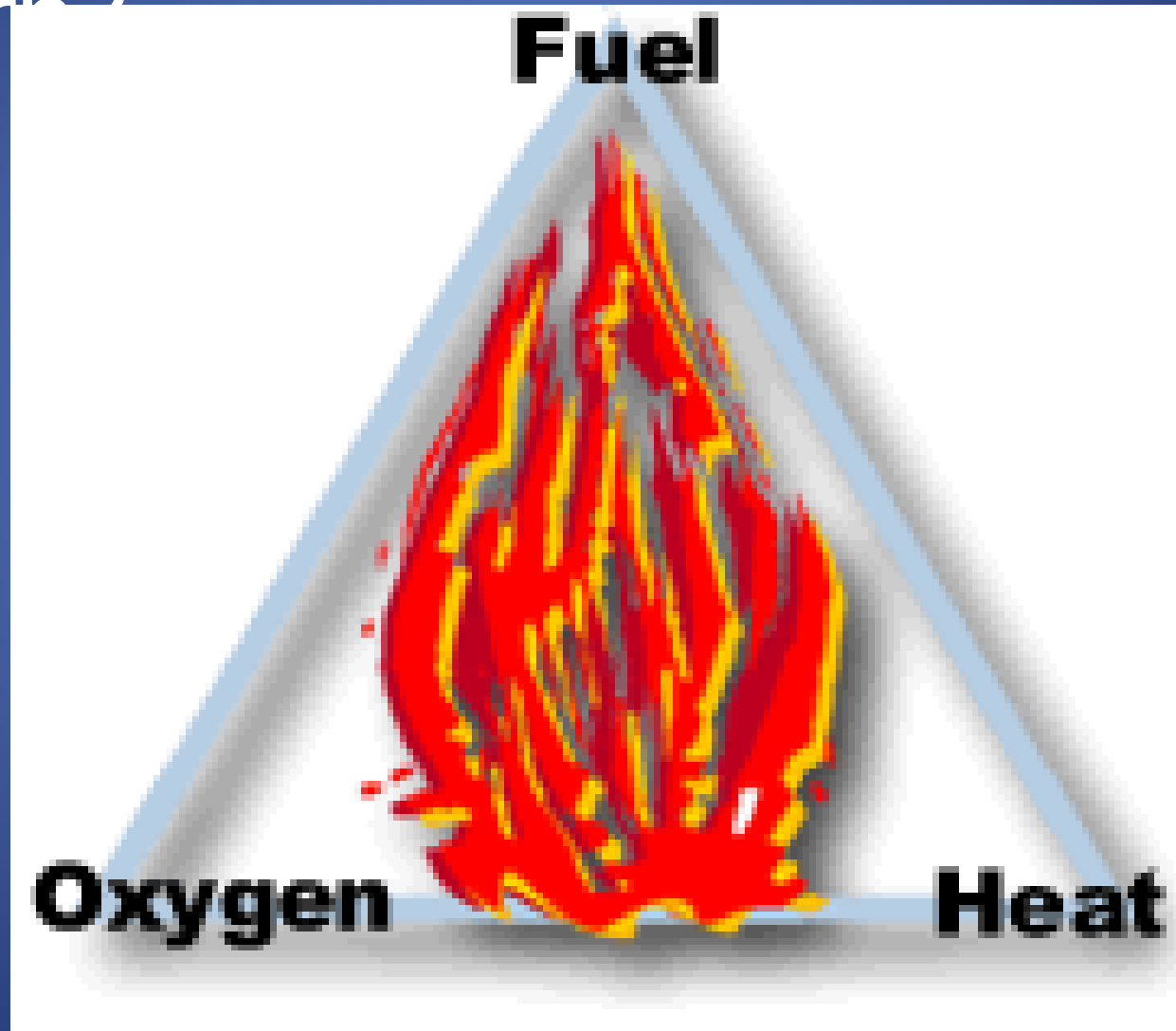


Aim the fire extinguisher at the base of the flames, P.A.S.S.



Never use water on a gasoline, oil, grease, or electrical fire

What is required for a fire to burn?



# Approved Types of Fire Extinguishers



Marine Type USCG Approved



Type & Size Symbols, USCG approval no.



Extinguishers should be readily accessible



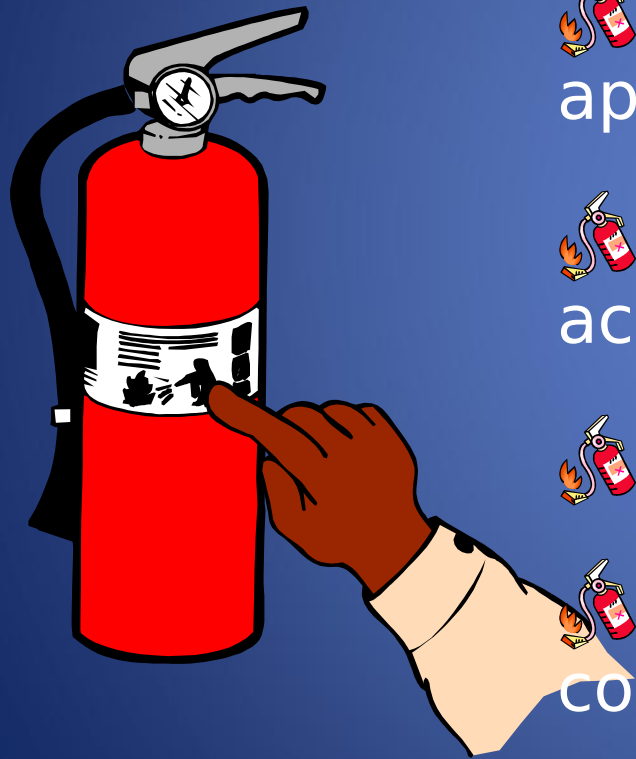
Mounted Correctly



Maintained in a serviceable condition



Inspect Regularly



# Fire Class & Fire Extinguisher Type

Fuel Source

Class of Fire

Type of Extinguisher  
(Extinguishing Agent)

**Ordinary combustibles**  
(e.g. trash, wood, paper, cloth)



A



**Water; chemical foam; dry chemical\***

**Flammable liquids**  
(e.g. oils, grease, tar, gasoline, paints, thinners)

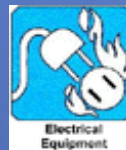


B



**Carbon dioxide (CO2); halon\*\*; dry chemical; aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)**

**Electricity**  
(e.g. live electrical equipment)



C



**CO2; halon; dry chemical**

**Combustible metals**  
(e.g. magnesium, titanium)

D



**Dry powder (suitable for the specific combustible metal involved)**

# Four Types of Fire Extinguishing Agents



Dry Chemical extinguishers are usually rated for multiple purpose use. They contain an extinguishing agent and used a compressed, non- flammable gas as a propellant.



Halon extinguishers contain a gas that interrupts the chemical reaction that takes place when fuels burn. These types of extinguishers are often used to protect valuable electrical equipment since they leave no residue to clean up.



Water. These extinguishers contain water and compressed gas and should only be used on Class A (ordinary combustibles) fires.



Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) extinguishers are most effective on Class B and C (liquids and electrical) fires. The carbon dioxide is stored as a compressed liquid in the

# TYPE & QUANTITY of Fire Extinguishers

Length of Vessel	Without Fixed System	With Fixed System *
Less than 26 feet	one B-I	None
26 feet to less than 40 feet	two B-I <b>or</b> one B-II	one B-I
40 feet to less than 65 feet	three B-I <b>or</b> one B-II and one B-I	two B-I <b>or</b> one B-II

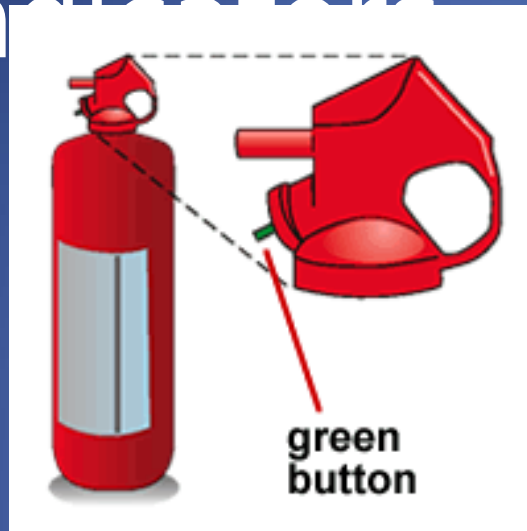
\* refers to a permanently installed fire extinguisher system

Corps vessels under 26 feet  
require

1 5-B, 5-A, 1-A, 1-B, 1-C



# Fire Extinguisher Charge Indicators



To check this style of extinguisher, depress the green button. If it is fully charged, the green button should pop back out immediately.



On this style of fire extinguisher, the needle indicator should be in the "full" range.

What Does P . A . S . S .  
Stand For ?





# **P.A.S.S.**

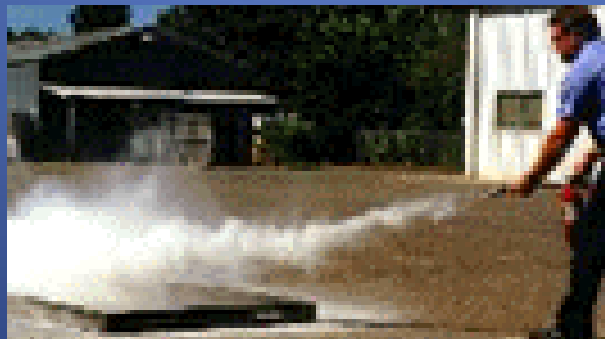
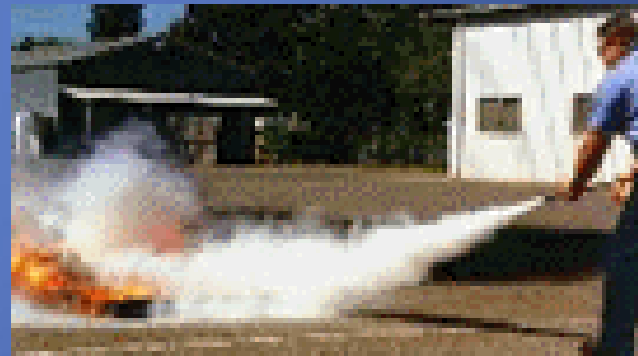
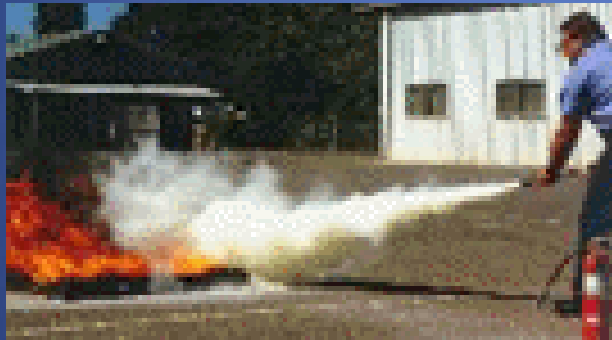
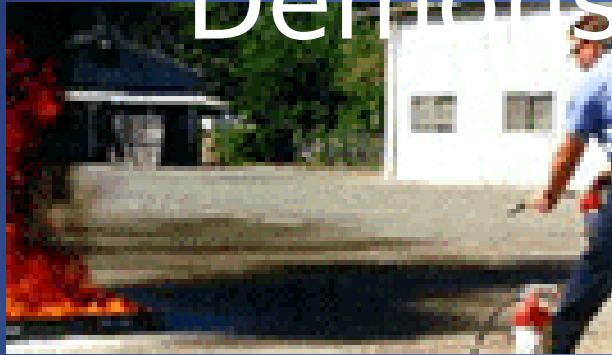
**P**ull pin.

**A**im at base of fire.

**S**queeze handle.

**S**weep side to side.

# P . A . S . S . Demonstration



# Fuel Your Vessel – Safely Before Beginning to Fuel



Secure vessel to the fueling dock



All Passengers will Exit the Boat



No smoking is permitted during fueling



Ensure Fuel Lines, Connections, & Fuel Vents are OK



Turn off anything that may cause a spark – engine,  
fans



Turn off fuel valves and extinguish all open flames



Close all windows, ports, doors, and openings to  
prevent fumes from entering vessel



Remove portable fuel tanks to fill



Ensure fire extinguisher is in reach

# Fuel Your Vessel – Safely While Filling the Fuel Tank



Keep the nozzle of the fuel-pump hose in solid contact with the tank opening to prevent producing a static spark



Use caution and fill the tank slowly to avoid spilling fuel into the boat's bilge or into the water. Use an oil-absorbent pad to catch drips or spills.



Never fill a tank to the brim – leave room for fuel to expand

# Fuel Your Vessel – Safely After Fueling



Put the fill cap on tightly to prevent vapors from escaping



Wipe up any spilled fuel and properly dispose of the used paper towels on shore



Open all windows, ports, doors, and other openings



If your boat is equipped with a power ventilation system (exhaust blower), turn it on for at least four minutes before starting your engine. This will eliminate fuel vapors in the bilge.



Before starting the engine, sniff the bilge and engine compartments for fuel vapors. Continue ventilating until you cannot smell any fuel vapors.



Start the engine and reload your passengers.